



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Contributions to the Hydrology of Eastern United States, 1903.* By MYRON L. FULLER. (Water Supply and Irrigation, Paper No. 102, U. S. Geological Survey, 1904.) Pp. 512.

This paper covers the hydrologic work done in the eastern United States in 1903. The statistics are arranged by states. The information was collected by many local geologists, and compiled and prepared by Mr. Fuller.  
E. W. S.

*The Sources of Water Supply in Wisconsin.* By WILLIAM GRAY KIRCHOFFER, C.E. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 106.) Pp. 113, 3 plates, 3 diagrams, and 21 tables and index.

The bulletin is a compilation of data regarding the water used by cities and villages in Wisconsin, together with many interesting observations thereon. The sources are classified, and the factor entering into occurrence and use are discussed.  
E. W. S.

*The Geology of the New Hebrides.* By D. MAWSON, B.E., B.Sc., Lecturer in Mineralogy and Petrology at the University of Adelaide. Pp. 85, 14 plates, 7 figures. (Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, Part III, October, 1905.)

Little has been known of the New Hebrides because of the hostility of the natives and the prevalence of malaria. The group of islands was developed as a fold in the Miocene, and intrusion and extrusion of andesitic lava accompanied the folding. About Middle Pliocene there was renewed volcanic activity along a new line, and this has continued to the present. This later flow is basic, and was probably immediately preceded by faulting. Recent uplift has carried coral reefs up to 2,000 feet. These are underlain by tuffaceous beds. The uplift is one-sided, being less on the east side, where the centers of eruption are.

Biological evidence points to connection of the islands with other land masses early in their history.

The author points out that the South Pacific Islands are lined along great fold-chains, concentric with Australia, and puts the New Hebrides, Sumatra, New Caledonia, and New Zealand in one of these chains. The discontinuity of the land is referred to cross-faulting, incident to folding. He believes that the land area was much larger and more continuous in the early Tertiary, and that the breaking up began then. From evidence of coral reefs, it appears that in these and many other islands of the South Pacific the first movement was true folding, and this was followed by horizontal uplift. The petrology, paleontology, and other features of the islands are treated in some detail.  
E. W. S.

*A Dictionary of Altitudes in the United States*, Fourth Edition.  
Compiled by HENRY GANNETT. (Bulletin No. 274, U. S. Geological Survey, 1906.)

The material of previous editions has been revised, and many new data have been added. E. W. S.

*Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Director of the United States Geological Survey*, 1904-5. Pp. 322, 25 plates (maps), 1 figure.

A classified report of the work of the United States Geological Survey for the year. E. W. S.

*The Economics of Mining*. By T. A. RICKARD. Pp. 421; cloth.

This volume is composed of nearly a hundred editorials and short articles which have appeared since January, 1903, in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*. E. W. S.

*Mesozoic Section on Cook Inlet and Alaska Peninsula*. By T. W. STANTON AND G. C. MARTIN. (Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, Vol. XVI [June, 1905].) Pp. 391-410, Plates 67-70.

Upper Trias, Lower, Middle and Upper Jurassic, Upper Cretaceous, and probably Dower Cretaceous are found to be represented, and, except the Middle and Upper Jurassic, are usually, at least, separated by unconformities. Nearly 10,000 feet of strata are referred to the Jurassic. The fauna at this period is also well developed, and is Russian or boreal in type. E. W. S.